

is past time that someone is held accountable for all the lawlessness, violence, and corruption that unfortunately has become the norm in Cambodia. I offer to my colleagues that the Alliance is trying to do just that by holding Hun Sen accountable—and they deserve the full backing and support of the international community.

Let me close by expressing my great disappointment with the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh. Recently, they issued a visa to travel to the United States to a notorious human rights abuser and gangster in Cambodia—Chief of the National Police Hok Lundy. Why the Embassy would issue a visa to someone considered by many of his own compatriots to be a terrorist is beyond me. It is no understatement that Hok Lundy is the Li Peng of Cambodia—and should be held accountable for the violence following the 1998 elections.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 2021, 2022, 2023, AND 2024, EN BLOC

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, there are four remaining amendments that have been cleared on both sides: One by Senator BROWNBACK providing funds for certain programs in Tibet; Senator LEAHY, additional funds for the related accounts; Senator KENNEDY regarding HIV/AIDS; Senator FRIST, myself, Senator LEAHY, technical clarifications on HIV/AIDS. I send these four amendments to the desk and ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

Without objection, the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 2021

(Purpose: To provide for the use of not less than \$3,000,000 by the Bridge Fund for certain programs in Tibet)

On page 77, beginning on line 20, strike “not to exceed \$3,000,000 may be made available to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China;” and insert “not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be provided to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, of which up to \$3,000,000 may be made available for the Bridge Fund of the Rockefeller Philanthropic Advisors to support such activities:”.

AMENDMENT NO. 2022

On page 53, line 21, strike “\$8,898,000” and insert in lieu thereof the following: \$898,000

On page 55, line 26, strike “\$314,550,000” and insert in lieu thereof the following: \$322,550,000

AMENDMENT NO. 2023

(Purpose: To provide for the disclosure of prices paid for HIV/AIDS medicines in developing countries)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ The Secretary of State should make publicly available prices paid to purchase HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals, antiviral therapies, and other appropriate medicines, including medicines to treat opportunistic infections, for the treatment of people with HIV/AIDS and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS in developing countries—

(1) through the use of funds appropriated under this Act; and

(2) to the extent available, by—

(A) the World Health Organization; and

(B) the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

AMENDMENT NO. 2024

(Purpose: To modify provisions relating to activities for the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS)

On page 22, strike line 3 and insert the following:

ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS GLOBALLY
FUND

On page 22, line 10, insert “except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.) as amended by section 692 of this Act,” after “law.”

On page 74, line 22, insert “except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.) as amended by section 692 of this Act” before the colon.

On page 147, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following new section:

ASSISTANCE FOR HIV/AIDS

SEC. 692. The United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 202(d)(4)(A), by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(vi) for the purposes of clause (i), ‘funds contributed to the Global Fund from all sources’ means funds contributed to the Global Fund at any time during fiscal years 2004 through 2008 that are not contributed to fulfill a commitment made for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2004.”;

(2) in section 202(d)(4)(B), by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iv) Notwithstanding clause (i), after July 1 of each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2008, any amount made available under this subsection that is withheld by reason of subparagraph (A)(i) is authorized to be made available to carry out sections 104A, 104B, and 104C of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by title III of this Act).”; and

(3) in section 301(f), by inserting “, except that this subsection shall not apply to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria or to any United Nations voluntary agency” after “trafficking”.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. REID. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FOREST FIRES

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I come to the Chamber to express my profound

sorrow to the families in southern California who have lost their homes and some who have lost their loved ones during this conflagration of fire. I extend my sympathy to the millions of citizens in southern California who have lost part of their rural refuge to these massive wildfires.

Thirteen fires are burning an estimated 600,000 acres of brush and trees, and over 1,900 structures, as of this morning, have been burned. The fire has put thousands of others at risk and, of course, land and mud slides will come with the winter rains. More than 50,000 people have been evacuated as we speak. Over \$20 million has been spent thus far on fire suppression.

Yesterday our President declared Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties as major disaster areas and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The Old Fire, which started Saturday morning and by Sunday had merged with the Grand Prix Fire, had grown to over 52,000 acres in only a matter of a few hours. It is expected now, as we speak, to consume Lake Arrowhead today. Many firefighters on the ground are describing this fire as Armageddon. For communities such as Lake Arrowhead, that have been suffering through the third year of western bark beetle epidemic, the fire was their worst nightmare. Now it has come true.

In the San Bernardino greater forest area around Lake Arrowhead, over 90,000 acres are now dead. They are simply kindling, standing, waiting for the wave of fire that is now striking that forest. If the U.S. Forest Service had had a streamlined NEPA and appeals process that recognized the importance of dealing with insects, disease, and damage from windstorms and ice storms, and fire, the Forest Service might have had the opportunity to cut fuel breaks between the live forests and the wildland and the urban interface.

Sadly, the Senate has been fiddling around with H.R. 1904, and now southern California is ablaze. Not all of H.R. 1904 would have been directed to the California problem, but now that we are into the standing timber areas of San Bernardino, and we have watched that forest die through bug infestation, unable to do anything about it, here is where it could have helped. The wildland urban interface, where firebreaks could have been built, where the fire could have come down from the trees and onto the ground, many homes could have been saved.

If the Forest Service didn't approach every project as a one-size-fits-all NEPA process, they might have been able to thin the forest out a little, which would have increased the intensity and strength of the western bark beetle epidemic and perhaps reduce this risk of conflagration.

If a viable forest products industry still existed in the area, one which closed its doors in the mid-1980s due to the Forest Service's failure to manage